

COUNTRY DATA: RWANDA: Information from the CIA World Factbook

INTRODUCTION

In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium, the majority ethnic group, the Hutus, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king. Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150,000 driven into exile in neighboring countries. The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), and began a civil war in 1990. The war, along with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in the genocide of roughly 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus. The Tutsi rebels defeated the Hutu regime and ended the killing in July 1994, but approximately 2 million Hutu refugees - many fearing Tutsi retribution - fled to neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire. Since then, most of the refugees have returned to Rwanda, but several thousand remained in the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC; the former Zaire) and formed an extremist insurgency bent on retaking Rwanda, much as the RPF tried in 1990. Rwanda held its first local elections in 1999 and its first post-genocide presidential and legislative elections in 2003. Rwanda in 2009 staged a joint military operation with the Congolese Army in DRC to rout out the Hutu extremist insurgency there and Kigali and Kinshasa restored diplomatic relations. Rwanda also joined the Commonwealth in late 2009.

GEOGRAPHY

Location	Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Congo
Area	26,338 sq km
Climate	temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible
Natural Resources	gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), methane, hydropower, arable land
Total Renewable Water Resources	5.2 cu km (2003)
Freshwater Withdrawal	total: 0.15 cu km/yr (24%/8%/68%) per capita: 17 cu m/yr (2000)
Natural Hazards	periodic droughts; the volcanic Virunga mountains are in the northwest along the border with Democratic Republic of the Congo volcanism: Visoke (elev. 3,711 m, 12,175 ft), located on the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is the country's only historically active volcano
Environmental Issues	deforestation results from uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion; widespread poaching

PEOPLE

Population	11,055,976
Ethnic Groups	Hutu (Bantu) 84%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 15%, Twa (Pygmy) 1%
Religions	Roman Catholic 56.5%, Protestant 26%, Adventist 11.1%, Muslim 4.6%, indigenous beliefs 0.1%, none 1.7% (2001)

Languages	Kinyarwanda (official) universal Bantu vernacular, French (official), English (official), Kiswahili (Swahili) used in commercial centers
Literacy Rate	70.4%
Major Infectious Diseases	degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria animal contact disease: rabies (2009)
GOVERNMENT	
Type	republic; presidential, multiparty system
Independence	1 July 1962 (from Belgium-administered UN trusteeship)
Constitution	new constitution passed by referendum 26 May 2003
Legal System	based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
ECONOMY	
Agricultural Products	coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; livestock
Industries	cement, agricultural products, small-scale beverages, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes
Import commodities	foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material
Import Partners	Kenya 16.53%, Uganda 14.92%, China 7.92%, UAE 6.89%, Belgium 5.54%, Germany 5.19%, Tanzania 4.81%, Sweden 4% (2009)
Export Commodities	coffee, tea, hides, tin ore
Export Partners	Kenya 33.88%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 13.56%, Thailand 6.22%, China 5.49%, US 5.47%, Swaziland 5.43%, Belgium 5.19% (2009)
Per Capita GDP	\$1,000 (2009 est.)
Population below poverty line	60% (2001 est.)

*CITATIONS: All information included above is extracted from the CIA World Factbook except where noted.

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General	
Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)	51.1 years
Average number of years in School (in years)	3.3 years
Gross National Income Per Capita (In US Dollars)	\$1,190
Gender Inequality	
Female Seats in Parliament (%)	50.9%
Population with at least a Secondary Education Female (% Of 25 and older)	7.4%
Population with at least a Secondary Education Male (% Of 25 and older)	8%
Labor Force Participation Female (%)	87.9%
Labor Force Participation Male (%)	85.9%
Births Attended by Skilled Health Professionals (%)	52%
Poverty	
Population surviving on \$1.25 per day (%)	76.6%
Empowerment	
Number of Journalists Imprisoned	0
Corruption Victims (% of people who face a bribe situation in the last year)	10%
Political Engagement (% percent of people who voiced opinion to public officials)	26%

Sustainability	
Fossil Fuels as Primary Energy Source (%)	NA
Renewable Resources as Primary Energy Source (%)	NA
Population without Access to Water (%)	35%
Population Without Access to Sanitation Services (%)	46%
Population affected by natural disasters (% between 2000-2009)	2.15%
Human Security	
Number of Refugees leaving this country	72,500
Number of Internally Displaced People in This Country	NA
Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)	40%
Demographics	
Urban Residents (% of total Population)	18.9%
Health	
HIV Prevalence in Female Youth (% ages 15-24)	1.4%
HIV Prevalence in Male Youth (% ages 15-24)	0.5%
HIV Prevalence in Adults (% ages 15-49)	2.8%
Other	
Official Development Assistance Per Capita (in US dollars)	\$95.70
Population without Electricity (%)	NA

Rwanda's Public Expenditure

